

ABSTRACT

There are provided with an order quantity computing technique (S16, S18) that computes a relatively short-term part order quantity based on the actual quantity of the parts so as to decrease the quantity of inventory and to achieve a stable part supply, and an order quantity computing technique (S22, S24) that computes a relatively long-term order quantity based on the tentative quantity of inventory of the parts (a quantity of inventory computed based on the past production records) so as to obtain mass production effects such that one of them is selected to be used by comparing the price of the parts with the prescribed price (S14). With this, it becomes possible to easily change the part order quantity computation technique in response to the lead time of the parts, thereby enabling to effectively utilize the advantages of two different part order quantity computation techniques.